

A/B, I, 64, 34

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO THE USE OF TD
IN INTERROGATION.

A. ADMINISTRATION OF THE DRUG

This substance can be administered to the subject either by injecting it in cigarettes to be smoked by subject, or by placing it in food which the subject is certain to consume.

The use of cigarettes is somewhat unsatisfactory as the dosage cannot be accurately controlled. This results from the variety in smoking habits, since some persons inhale deeply, some slightly and some none at all. It is necessary for the impregnated portion of the cigarette to be burning and the smoke therefrom inhaled by the subject in order to produce the desired effect.

When the substance is placed in food which the subject is certain to consume the dosage can be more carefully controlled. Since the substance is odorless, colorless and tasteless, it cannot be detected in the food. The capacity of various people to absorb or tolerate this drug varies. I have found that a maximum of 3/100 c.c. is sufficient to produce the desired effect on even the most resistant subject when administered internally. Since some persons do not have as great a tolerance as others, it is suggested that the drug be administered in successive doses of 1/200 c.c. until the desired effect is reached. The operator is cautioned that internal dosage may

take as long as 45 minutes to take effect, and that he should not become impatient and thereby give an overdose of the drug in attempting to expedite the process.

B. TECHNIQUE

If the operator will remember that the drug roughly produces the effect of mental intoxication without the symptoms of physical intoxication produced by alcohol he will have a practical estimate of the effect of the drug. In order to obtain desirable results it is necessary to "set the stage" so the subject will not realize he is the object of interrogation. The drug will not produce desired effect when the subject is on his guard as the result of normal apprehension. The interrogation should be carried out through pretext and indirection. The technique used should be comparable to that adopted by investigators in a "roping" job. This means the subject's confidence should be gained through subterfuge and pretext by the operator prior to the attempt to gain the desired information.

Outstanding characteristics of the drug are the accentuation of subject's personality. If subject is a braggart the drug will increase this trait. If he is a sensualist this characteristic will be exaggerated. The drug breeds irresponsibility and relaxes inhibitions. It causes a person under the influence to become excessively interested in a topic of

conversation to the point where he will insist on giving his viewpoint on subjects under discussion. Appetite and thirst will sharply increase. It is well to accompany administration of the drug with the consumption of alcoholic drinks for the reason if any unusual sensations are experienced by subject they will be attributed to the alcohol and not to another cause. Alcohol does not appear to affect the use of the drug although, of course, excessive consumption of liquor would produce a dual intoxication.

Overdosage will not have serious physical results, but will make the subject aware some foreign substance has been administered to him. Upon receipt of an overdosage the subject will experience vertigo and faint and become unconscious for several minutes. Consciousness will then be recovered and the subject will quickly return to normal, but he will be fully aware that something has happened to him.

The administration of the drug is useless in a formal inquiry and can only be used successfully as an accompaniment to the general "roping" technique. A basis of trust and friendship must be established by the operator before administering the drug.
